

ROOSEVELT'S GOVERNORS TRYING TO RIDE HIS BOOM TO BOOST THEMSELVES ON IT

Aldrich and Osborn Expect
"Crisis" to Aid Their
Re-Election.

STUBBS FOR SENATE.

Carey, in Wyoming, and Bass,
in New Hampshire, Clamor
for Waning Power.

As this particular crisis, with the particular problems ahead of us at this particular time, the people feel that I am the one man to take the job. I should regard myself as accepting a plain duty if I refused to do it.—From letter to Frank A. Munsey, dated Jan. 10, 1912.

I feel that I have a right to ask all my friends, if necessary, to go to work to prevent any such movement. I should esteem it a genuine calamity if such a movement were undertaken.—From letter to Editor Moore of Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1911.

The great popular demand "in this crisis" (Col. Roosevelt's phrase) is the exact nature of which probably will be discovered in a letter which will be made public—comes from seven Republican Governors. The personal and political interests of the Governors in promoting the Colonel's candidacy may be seen from the following telegrams to the Editor of The Evening World:

Gov. Aldrich Needs
Prestige to Help Him
to Another Term.

(Special to The Evening World.)
LINCOLN, March 4.—Gov. Chester H. Aldrich of Nebraska is a candidate for re-election and will undoubtedly receive the Republican nomination at the April primary. That in a measure may account for his advocacy of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for President, although the Governor has pronounced himself against the Governor's re-election. The Governor and many of the remaining candidates for State office, and some of whom do not care a snap of their fingers personally for Roosevelt, go on the theory that his nomination will be a great thing in this State, because his apparent popularity in Nebraska and the West will not only sweep the State for the national ticket, but carry with it every candidate running with him, as well as Congressmen and the Legislature, which will next winter elect a United States Senator.

Their judgment is based on the belief that Mr. Roosevelt is as strong in Nebraska now as he was in 1904, which he carried the State over Alton B. Parker by the largest plurality ever given a Presidential candidate in Nebraska, and elected every Republican State officer and a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican. Remembering these things, say the friends of Gov. Aldrich, it is easy to account for his zeal in promoting the Roosevelt candidacy. With Roosevelt a candidate against a man like Harmon, they argue, there will be no Democratic campaign in Nebraska worth talking about.

Other Republican State officers who are candidates for re-election, with possibly one exception, are for President Taft, but they are inclined to accept the logic of the Governor's reasoning. Nevertheless, a majority of them will vote for Taft at the primaries as a matter of principle, and perhaps, from the standpoint of practical politics, hope for the nomination of Roosevelt. In the words of one prominent for a seat in Congress: "It is the officeholders of the West who are forcing the candidacy of Roosevelt, and for self-preservation we want him nominated."

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas
Aspires to a Place
in Next U. S. Senate.

(Special to The Evening World.)
TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—The Republican Presidential canvass in Kansas is practically at a standstill, awaiting a decision by the State Central Committee as to whether a Presidential preference primary is to be held. Chairman J. N. Delley has not fixed a time for the committee meeting beyond announcing that it will not be held until "some time after March 20."

While there is no law in Kansas regulating Presidential preference primaries, Chairman Delley has worked out a plan for a voluntary primary, to be called by the State Committee, which he hopes to have adopted. Gov. W. R. Stubbs and most of the supporters of Theodore Roosevelt are urging the adoption of the Delley plan. D. W. Mulvane, Republican National Committeeman, and other advocates of the re-nomination of President Taft are opposing it and urging a plan of their own which, while providing opportunity for expression of Presidential preference by the individual voter, does not differ radically from the old caucus and convention method of selecting delegates to district and State conventions. Neither faction is sure of control of the State Committee, and the meeting will therefore afford the first line on the relative strength of the organized Roosevelt and Taft forces in the State. There has as yet been little work done in the State towards organizing for either candidate.

organization until the announcement of Col. Roosevelt's willingness to accept another nomination. While Roosevelt sentiment is unquestionably strong in the State, particularly among the farmers, who oppose President Taft on account of his position on Canadian reciprocity, the Taft advocates are preparing to wage a stubborn fight for control of the Kansas delegation to the Republican National Convention. They have seen certain to carry at least three of the eight Congressional districts, even with the Delley plan of a Presidential preference primary.

The fight for control of the Kansas delegation to the National Convention will be made more bitter because of its bearing on the contest for United States Senator between Senator Charles Curtis and Gov. Stubbs, who is serving his second term as Governor. Gov. Stubbs was in rather an embarrassing situation as regards his Senatorial canvass after the collapse of the La Follette boom until assured that Col. Roosevelt was in the field, as his quarrel with President Taft was public property in Kansas.

Senator Curtis and his followers have been staunch defenders of President Taft through his administration, and therefore regard the Presidential contest as having a strong bearing on the Senatorial fight, which will end with the State primary in August.

Carey Fears Wyoming
Progressives May Be
Weak Without Teddy.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 6.—Gov. J. M. Carey's term will not expire until January, 1915, and the election next November will be of Congressmen, Presidential electors, Legislature, one Supreme Court Justice and District Judges. Gov. Carey has said publicly that he has no wish to be re-elected and the next election of State officers is too far away to even venture a guess at this time, as to who will be favored. Roosevelt has a certain following in Wyoming, but it appears at this time that Taft will have the support of the Republican machine and the progressive wing has not developed sufficient strength to control the destinies of the party in this State.

In a recent public statement the President of the Progressive Republican League of Wyoming said the Progressives are not fighting Senator Warren or Congressman Mundell, although favoring Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination and demanding certain reforms in State and national government.

Gov. Carey was seen to-day and said: "My support of Roosevelt has nothing whatever to do with any relations between us. I have conditions are such in the West that Roosevelt can better extricate the public land States from their difficulties than any one else mentioned for the Presidency by either of the political parties. Mr. Roosevelt is given to cutting red tape and I am satisfied that the stagnation which arises from the administration of the public land laws will be removed. Roosevelt thinks and acts quickly, and I think there can be no great progress in the Rocky Mountain States until there is a complete change in the administration of the land laws."

Gov. Carey is a progressive Republican and says Mr. Roosevelt best represents the views of Progressive Republicans, and that no party can live unless it can move along with the crystallized sentiment of the people.

Osborn Hugs His Hope
of Renomination on
One Roosevelt Issue.

(Special to The Evening World.)
LANSING, Mich., March 5.—Whether or not Gov. Chase S. Osborn is a candidate for renomination will depend to a large extent, so his friends here have been given to understand, upon the action taken by the Legislature, now convened in special session, on the Presidential Preference Primary bill.

Should the bill go through and be given immediate effect, it is generally believed Roosevelt would secure a majority of the delegation, and in that event Gov. Osborn would head the Michigan delegation to the National Convention. Should Roosevelt be nominated, Osborn's friends are of the opinion he would abandon the gubernatorial fight and participate in the national campaign. The Governor has stated repeatedly he would not seek renomination, but would make a strenuous campaign for election, should he be chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party in this State a second time.

However, Taft adherents and personal political enemies of the Chief Executive are in control of the Legislature to the extent that the Presidential Primary bill is not expected to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of each house required in order to give it immediate effect, and it is likely that a majority of the delegation to the National Convention from this State will favor Taft. Although Gov. Osborn's support of Roosevelt has cost him the friendship of the Federal officeholders, it has strengthened him with the farmers, and despite the activities of his opponents it is believed that with the State machinery behind him he can have a renomination if he seeks it. Many progressive Republicans have assured him of their support since he denounced Taft and entered the Roosevelt campaign.

The fight waged in the Third District, which resulted in a split convention, with the Taft convention charging that the expenses of Roosevelt's campaign managers were paid with Steel Trust money, has tended to further decrease the Roosevelt popularity. Gov. Hadley and other leaders want the State Committee to order primaries for the election of delegates to the State and National Conventions, and Chairman Morris of the State Committee will be asked to call another meeting of the State Committee for that purpose. Taft men control the State Committee, and the committee having left the matter of selecting the delegates to the Congressional and County Committees, and several conventions having been held, it is a safe prediction that the State Committee will not act in the matter.

Bass May Have Chance
For a New Canvass
in New Hampshire.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—Gov. Robert P. Bass is not at present a candidate for re-election as Governor of New Hampshire at the fall election, according to a statement made by him to a representative of The Evening World to-day. In the opinion of his supporters his advocacy of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency will not injure his chances should he decide to make another canvass for the Governorship, for they point out that the campaign would be waged on State issues and the Governor is still strong with the people.

They say in his advocacy of Roosevelt Gov. Bass believes he is the choice of the New Hampshire Republicans and that all the Governor desires is an expression of sentiment from the party at large at primaries called for the purpose. Then if he finds that he is in the minority he will abide by the result and will work for the election of the party's choice.

Meanwhile the Governor has organized the State for Roosevelt and will start the campaign with a meeting in Manchester on Friday evening, to be addressed by Senator Dixon, Roosevelt's campaign manager, and former Secretary Bonaparte of Maryland, former Secretary Oscar G. Straus of New York and other eminent Republicans. He is also organizing Roosevelt clubs and will hold educational rallies in all the cities and larger towns of the State.

Gov. Hadley Seeks
to Keep His Slipping
Grip as Missouri Boss.

(Special to The Evening World.)
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 6.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, who

is the head of the Roosevelt Presidential boom in this State, is ineligible to succeed himself as Governor because the constitution limits the Governor to one term. The Roosevelt candidacy has stirred the Republicans to the warmest fight ever waged in their party for control of the State.

It is now freely predicted that whatever the result may be the party is hopelessly split and that the Democrats will redeem the State, which they lost with the election of Gov. Hadley, easily in the next election. The candidates for Governor among the Republicans are John C. McKinley of Unionville, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, and a supporter of Taft, and Arthur W. Brewster of Kansas City. McKinley carried the State overwhelmingly two years ago in the State primary for United States Senator and is one of the strongest men in the Republican party. To defeat him Gov. Hadley and the Roosevelt leaders are casting about for a suitable candidate. Brewster was a State Senator from St. Joseph and served as postmaster at that place, but he is not considered progressive enough for a rally of the Roosevelt people to his cause.

An effort is being made to get Judge Henry S. Caulfield of the St. Louis Court of Appeals to enter the contest as a Roosevelt candidate. He was appointed on the Appellate Court by Gov. Hadley and is considered such a progressive as would draw the full support of the Roosevelt Republicans, and, being from St. Louis, he would be expected to draw largely even from the Taft people, on account of local influence.

As matters now stand, McKinley has the lead in the race, and it seems impossible for the Governor and his friends to line up the opposition to defeat him.

Every indication is that the Roosevelt boom is waning in Missouri, though Gov. Hadley and the other leaders declare the situation is good, and that with primaries they can easily carry the State. It did look favorable to Roosevelt when the Governor started the boom here, but since the Columbus speech he has been a decided change of sentiment to Taft.

The fight waged in the Third District, which resulted in a split convention, with the Taft convention charging that the expenses of Roosevelt's campaign managers were paid with Steel Trust money, has tended to further decrease the Roosevelt popularity. Gov. Hadley and other leaders want the State Committee to order primaries for the election of delegates to the State and National Conventions, and Chairman Morris of the State Committee will be asked to call another meeting of the State Committee for that purpose. Taft men control the State Committee, and the committee having left the matter of selecting the delegates to the Congressional and County Committees, and several conventions having been held, it is a safe prediction that the State Committee will not act in the matter.

MISS NICOLL HAS PASSED
DANGER POINT OF ILLNESS.

So Much Improved That Father
May Leave Bedside for Sugar
Trust Trial To-Morrow.

Word was received by long distance telephone to The Evening World to-day that Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, is showing such improvement that her physicians believe the danger point has been passed in the illness that has confined her in the St. James Hotel, Philadelphia, for more than two weeks.

It was said she has passed an excellent night and awakes to-day after a refreshing sleep fully conscious for the first time in days. Her father and mother are still with her, but it is considered probable that Mr. Nicoll will leave her bedside in order to appear at the Sugar Trust trial in the United States District Court to-morrow.

JUST SMILES WHEN HE LOSES AN ARM

"Guess I'll Have to Find Another Job," Machinist
Tells the Reporters.

With his right arm torn off by a belt at the Globe Thread Works, No. 167 West Spring street, Edward Leech, a machinist, No. 262 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, gave an exhibition of grit and endurance that amazed physicians, policemen and reporters.

The accident occurred at 8:20 this morning as Leech was trying to shift the belt from a low speed pulley to the high. He was standing on a step ladder at the time and suddenly gave a cry to four girls who were working at the reels to stop the machinery. The girls screamed and ran from the workroom. Leech threw his left arm about the shafting to keep from falling.

Before Isaac J. Silverstein, the proprietor, could stop the machinery Leech's arm had been torn off halfway between the wrist and elbow. Leech climbed down from the ladder remarking: "Well, I've been a machinist for twenty years and that's my first accident, but I got it good. I wonder what will become of me now?"

Patrolman George A. Miller, who had been attracted by the screams, made a tourniquet of his "billy" cloth and kept the man from bleeding to death until Dr. Dorand of St. Vincent's Hospital arrived with the ambulance. Leech smiled as he held out the mangled arm to the doctor.

Leech refused to sit down, would take no anesthetic, and after the arm was bandaged walked about talking to the reporters. As he walked, unassisted, to the ambulance he called back: "Don't forget my coat and arm," and remarked as he climbed in, "Well, I reckon I'll have to look for a new job when this gets well."

Leech is single and has been employed in the factory where he was injured for thirty years.

Broken Bolt Delays Liner.

A broken eccentric bolt delayed the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich for several hours off Sandy Hook early to-day. She was arriving from Colon, and proceeded to her dock as soon as repairs were made.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SNEED-BOYCE FEUD.

Father of Young Texan Who Killed
Elder Boyce Is Slain by Man
Who Shoots Himself.

GEORGETOWN, Tex., March 6.—John T. Sneed was killed here to-day by one of his tenants, R. O. Willard. The assassin killed himself. He said he shot for revenge. John T. Sneed was the father of John Beal Sneed. The latter recently was on trial for the killing of Capt. A. G. Boyce. The first tragedy was the sequel to the elopement of Capt. Boyce's son with Sneed's wife. It is presumed to-day's killing was a direct outgrowth of the Boyce-Sneed feud. The Sneed trial was not decisive, the jury failing to agree.



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CHAPTER ONE

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